Bomb

VOLUME 30.]

NOTIC

IS hereby given that a PA
now open at this Office, fo
ception of LETTERS, to be tr
to Europe, by the *Lady Bor*
which will be Closed on or abo
July next.

C.
P

Bombay, H. M.
G. Post Office,
22 June, 1819.

Education Society

THE Annual Sermon in aid o
Institution will be Preached by
Rev. Samuel Payne, Chaplain, at Sain
Thomas's Church on Sunday Morning
the *Twenty Seventh* Inst.; after which a
Collection will be made.

Bombay, 16th June, 1819.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. HUGHES & CO. have the honor to announce to the Public, that they have undertaken the business of GENERAL AGENCY, in addition to their former employ as AGENTS for the ARMY under this Presidency.

MESSRS. HUGHES & CO. will be ready from this date, to execute with punctuality and dispatch, such Commissions as they may be favored with in India, and to dispose of, on the most advantageous terms which may be attainnable, such consignments of Goods, as may be sent out to them from Europe and America.

They beg to tender their services in this line to all Merchants and Traders who have any mercantile transactions with BOMBAY, or generally with the WESTERN PORTS of INDIA.

GEORGE F. HUGHES flatters himself, that a long residence in this Country, and his acquaintance with the manners and language of the Natives, will be no inconsiderable qualification, to enable him, conjointly with others, creditably to perform the business undertaken. He can confidently rely on the assistance of many respectable and valuable Friends in this Country as well as in Europe, and he can produce the most undeniable references with respect to his Character, and such recommendations as will shew, that he is not unworthy of the confidence solicited.

MESSRS. HUGHES & Co. embrace this opportunity of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the ARMY, for the zealous and liberal support it has rendered to their ARMY AGENCY ESTABLISHMENT; and they beg to assure the Officers thereof, that no relaxation in their duty to them will in any wise be caused, by this proposed extension of their commercial afiairs.

Bombay, June 19th 1819.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. HUGHES & Co. have received per *Mermai* from Calcutta, a Small Consignment of PORT & SHERRY WINE, samples of which may be had on application to the firm.

Bombay, 19th June, 1819.

CARD.

A. N's. Letter was duly received, and our Best Thanks are due to his Kindness. The plan he proposes seems very feasible, but there are obstacles to it's success which he cannot have contemplated, and which it is not in our power publicly to explain.

Bombay, 19th June, 1819.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Last Will a
tament of MAHONICO A
LA DOWOOJEE, late of Bomb
HOMADAN deceased, having be
ed by the Honourable the Cou
Recorder of Bombay to ZOBEI
BEE Widow of the said decea
Executrix, named in his said
Persons concerned therein, ar
apprised thereof.

F. AYR
Pro

Bombay, June 21st, 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROO

John Yeat

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTI

This day and To-morroi

SEVERAL Articles of Plate
ted Ware, a few Leno's,
Gown Pieces, and Piece Good
of Salad Oil, French Pickles,
ed Fruits, Boxes of English Co
ry Comfits, and Lozenges, in
servation, Watches, Sadlery,
Boots, Whips, Liquors, Furni
At 12 o'Cloek will be put up
a fine Ratter of the Terrier Bre

Bombay, 23d June 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROO

On Account of the Un derw

Of the Hon. Com pany's S

MARQUIS CAMDE

John Yeat

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTIO

To-morrow.

ABOUT Eighty Fathoms c
The Sale of this article w
mence at one o'Clock precisely.

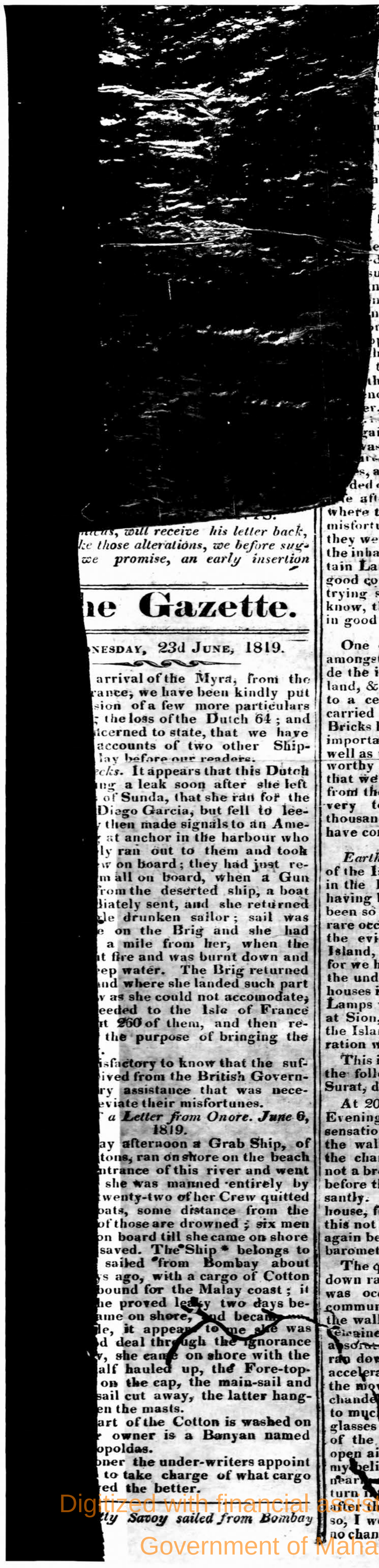
Apollo Street, 23d Ju

Wanted,

AN ASSISTANT in a BOA
SCHOOL, in which he wi
quired to take a very active part;
be competent to teach the Eng
guage gramatically, Writing, A
tic, History, Mathematics, Geo
the use of the Globes; and som
ledge of Merchant's accounts wo
desirable requisition. The sal
be liberal.

Apply to Mr. McVEIGH at h
nary, Rampart Row; or at the
Office.

Bombay, 19th June,



ncus, will receive his letter back, ke those alterations, we before sug- we promise, an early insertion

he Gazette.

NESDAY, 23d JUNE, 1819.

arrival of the Myra, from the rance, we have been kindly put sion of a few more particulars ; the loss of the Dutch 64 ; and icerned to state, that we have accounts of two other Ship- lay before our readers.

ecks. It appears that this Dutch ng a leak soon after she left of Sunda, that she ran for the Diego Garcia, but fell to lee- then made signals to an Ame- at anchor in the harbour who ly ran out to them and took w on board; they had just re- m all on board, when a Gun from the deserted ship, a boat diately sent, and she returned le drunken sailor; sail was e on the Brig and she had a mile from her, when the t fire and was burnt down and ep water. The Brig returned nd where she landed such part v as she could not accomodate, eeded to the Isle of France t 260 of them, and then re- the purpose of bringing the

isfactory to know that the suf- ived from the British Govern- ry assistance that was nece- eviate their misfortunes.

a Letter from Onore. June 6, 1819.

ay afternoon a Grab Ship, of tons, ran on shore on the beach ntrance of this river and went she was manned entirely by wenty-two of her Crew quitted oats, some distance from the of those are drowned ; six men on board till she came on shore saved. The Ship * belongs to sailed from Bombay about s ago, with a cargo of Cotton bound for the Malay coast ; it he proved leaky two days be- ame on shore, and becam le, it appears to me she was d deal through the ignorance , she came on shore with the alf hauled up, the Fore-top- on the cap, the main-sail and sail cut away, the latter hang- en the masts.

art of the Cotton is washed on owner is a Banyan named opoldas.

oner the under-writers appoint to take charge of what cargo ed the better.

tly Savoy sailed from Bombay

eather has been daily squally od deal of rain, but not violent tting in of the monsoon.

ong expected Free Trader the rom London the 1st of Febru- ored, in the harbour yesterday s the melancholy news of the e Leda, Capt. Lamb, on a shoal miles to the S. W. of Mayotta. wreck took place a little after 8 the 14th of May; they appear to steering under easy sail expec- ave made Johanna, rather then when the ship struck on a bank Stones. The first sea made a breach over them & every idea her, was abandoned, the crew er at day break in the boats, and d to the Island, when to make sum of their wretchedness they ndered and otherwise ill treated. ntion of proceeding immediately nna, being made known to the r the King had absented himself pposed, and they were desired to hree days, they however prepa- the voyage and having paid a the wreck they found her on her nds with the sea making a breach er, they however procured a cask ions and some other necessaries gain returned to the Island. In the was a Johanna Boat from whom they red a Compass and some other s, and after remaining two days pro- ded on to Johanna, where they arrived e after a passage of 48 hours, and where they found alleviation from their misfortunes in the kindness with which they were received and treated by all the inhabitants of this little Island. Cap- tain Lamb, also testifies to the general good conduct of his crew, during these trying scenes and it is satisfactory to know, that the whole have arrived here in good health.

One of the Calcutta papers notices amongst the novelties of the Free Tra- de the importation of Coals from Eng- land, & Bricks from China. Now Coals to a certain extent have been always carried to Bengal, and Tiles, if not Bricks have been a constant article of importation from China; to this place as well as to Bengal. But what will the worthy Editor, say when we tell him, that we have had an importation of Salt from the Mother Country which paid a very tolerable freight, and that many thousand pounds of Nutmegs and Mace have come to us direct from England.

Earthquake. Accounts from all parts of the Island confirm the fact mentioned in the last Courier of a slight shock having been felt. But it appears to have been so slight a convulsion, and of such rare occurrence that most people doubted the evidence. The West side of the Island, seems to have been most affected for we have been informed at Cambala, the undulations were distinct, and in the houses in the vicinity of the Retreat the Lamps were shook violently; it was felt at Sion, and along the East side of the Island but less distinctly and its du- ration was only of a few seconds.

This is also further corroborated by the following extract of a letter from Surat, dated 17th June.

At 20 minutes past seven yesterday Evening, I felt a strange trembling sensation ; I looked up, and observed the wall shades shaking violently and the chandeliers swinging. There was not a breath of air, though not a minute before the wind was blowing very plea- santly. I ran down stairs out of the house, fully expecting it would fall, but this not happening, I ventured upstairs again being desirous of observing the barometer.

The quicksilver was moving up and down rapidly but this I am convinced was occasioned merely by the motion communicated to it by the shaking of the wall, to which it was suspended. I remained however, no longer than was absolutely necessary to observe this, and ran down again, my speed not a little accelerated by the increased velocity in the movement of the wall shades and chandeliers, the latter of which swung to such as to throw all the tumbler glasses off the stands, against the sides of the shades. When I reached the open air, the earth still moved, and it is my belief that the shock must have lasted nearly a minute and a half; I did not re- turn into the house, for some minutes after the trembling ceased. When I did so, I went directly to the Barometer but no change had taken place in it. It re-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

mained as before the earthquake commenced. The thermometer at 83.

I really never experienced anything so truly awful and most earnestly hope I may never meet with another. It is strange that my servants did not perceive it. I met them on the staircase bringing up the dinner and sent them all back again to their great surprise, and not till they stood quietly outside, did they observe the motion of the earth, though it must have been in that way, when they passed over it not three seconds before. The inhabitants of the city I hear made the best of their way into the open streets where they remained for a considerable time. I cannot well describe the sensation of the earth moving under me. It was a sort of helplessness, and I felt as if undetermined whether I should stand or lie down.

Cotton Market. The holders of cotton still continue to demand high prices; in fact nothing has been done since our last, so that the prices in our present price current, may be considered as nominal. Pepper and Coffee, labour under the same prohibi[tion].

[Report] of the Schools, in connection with the, Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor.

GENERAL SCHOOLS, BOMBAY, INSTITUTED 1816.

		Remaining Jan. 1818.	In the Year; Admitted.	Left.	Total January 1819.
Whole boarders,	Boys,	65	27	8	84
	Girls,	51	23	19	55
Half boarders,	Boys,	8	2	1	9
	Girls,	0	0	0	0
Day Scholars,	Boys,	27	3	7	23
	Girls,	2	0	0	2
TOTAL, Boys and Girls.		153	55	35	173

SURAT SCHOOL INSTITUTED 1817.

Day Scholars.	Christians*	15	19	16	18
	Natives,	7	14	12	9

* Some girls are included in this number.

TANNAH SCHOOL INSTITUTED 1817.

Day Scholars,	Christians,	20			15
	Natives,	24			17

NATIVE SCHOOLS INSTITUTED 1818.

Fort (Central Schools) opened in Aug.	0	109	27	82
Girgong, opened in December,	0	33		30
Mazagon, opened in December,	0	14		14

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

Supplied with books through the Society.	Men	Boys	Girls	
Hon Co's. Artillery, Matoonga.	25	16	5	46
His Majesty's 47th Regiment.	6	15	7	28
His Majesty's 65th Regiment.	86	23	13	122
Hon. Co's. European Regiment.	40	16	0	56
TOTAL.				1610

* The total number of Children admitted into, and discharged from the Central Schools from 1815, to 1818, inclusive is

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Admitted.	189	111	300
Left.	74	53	127

From the Bombay Courier.

A very valuable addition has been made by the late arrivals from England to the library of our Literary Society; several rare and esteemed old editions of the classics, works on theology and biblical criticism, church history, antient geography, oriental literature &c. with many excellent new publications have been just received.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

The weather has been so favorable during the [illegible], as to affect no obstacle to [illegible] parting; a very unusual occurrence [illegible] been no fall of rain to cause [illegible] The Castlereagh and Ban[illegible] for China on Sunday, leaving [illegible] vessels, to take advantage of the [illegible]gs.

The Lady Borringdon, and the England, are the next ships for London.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 16th, Ketch Myra, [illegible] Skene from Mauritius, 20th May.

Do. 21st. Ship Thames (Free Trader) John Litson, from London 4st Feb.

Passengers

Per Thames.—Mr. and Mrs. Barra, Surgeon, Mr. Billamore and also 26 of Crew of the late Ship Leda, which number includes the Capt. and Officers.

DEPARTURES.—June 16th, Grab Ship Mozoffer, J. A. Hurst, to Calcutta

Do. 18th, Ship Barkworth (Free Trader,) James, Frazer, to London.

Do. 20th Ship Lord Castlereagh, Francis Briggs, to China.

Do. Ship John Bannerman, Hugh Hunter, to China.

Passengers.

Per Mozaffer, George Georgeson, Captain of the Ship Margarett, Robt. Coombs, and James Kelly mariners.

Per Barkworth, Mr. Grierson Merchant and Mr. Hattly of the Bombay Marine.

Per Bannerman, Mr. McCarthy.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Lady Borringdon, Living, for London.
Ship Ann, Riddoch, for China.
Ship Futtay Alvadood, Richardson, for Bussorah.
Brig Prime, Lewis, for Penang.
Ship England, Reay, for London.
Ship Elizabeth, Harrison, for ditto.
Ship Brampton, Green, for ditto.
Ship Glenloso, Patterson, for Calcutta.
Ship Mermaid, Hammon, for ditto.
H. C. Ship Charles Grant, Scott, for China
Ship Inglis, Borradaile, for ditto.
Ship Marquis Camden, Larkins, for ditto.
Ship Lowther Castle, Mortlock, for ditto.
Ship Essex, Nisbet, for ditto.
Ship Vansitart, Dalrymple, for ditto
Portuguese.—Ship Europa, Lua, for Rio de Janeiro.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. CRUIZERS.
Psyche, Ariel, Sylph, Thetis, Benares.

H. C. SHIPS.
Lowther Castle, Charles Grant, Camden, Essex, Inglis, Vansittart,

SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Ann, Asia Felix, Helen, Glorioso, Glenelg, Fatieh Alvadood, Angelica, Carron, Minerva Grab.

BENGAL.
Hibernia brig, Mermaid, Alexander.

ARABS.
Faiz Rubanee, Setoh Grab, Ahmedy, Kader Box.

CEYLON.
Minerva, Ariel brig.

FREE TRADERS.
Jemima, Lady Borringdon, Orpheus, Elizabeth, England, Westmoreland, Brampton, Loyalty, Kingsmill, Prince Regent, Katherine Forbes, Stakesby, Thames.

PORTUGUESE.
Europa.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals. At Kedgeree.

May 25.—Ship Bombay Merchant, G. Rowe, from Persian Gulph 5th April, and Madras 19th May.
Do. 26, American Brig Hope, C. Hart, from Boston, 16th January.

Off Calcutta.

May 23.—Ship Bengal Merchant.
Do. 25, Ship Bombay Merchant.
Do. 26, American Brig Hope.

Passengers.

Per Bombay Merchant, From Madras.—Mr. T. Clift Free Mariner.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Do. Ship Cochin, H. I. Green, for Bencoolen and Java, in two or three days.

DEPARTURES.

May 24.—Danish Ship Antoinetto, N. I. Schoufor Copenhagen.
Do. 26, Ship Brixton, J. Pedler, for the Cape of Good Hope.
Do. Ship Aberdeen, Thomas Hodges, for Buenos Ayres and Liverpool.
Do. 28, Ship Hadlow, J. Craigie, for London.
Do. Brig Fanny, J. B. Smith, for Isle of France.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS, ON THE 29TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remain.—The Cambridge, and outward bound, Danish Ship Antoinetto.
Passed down.—The Brixton, Hadlow, Aberdeen, and Brig Fanny.

Kedgeree.

Remain.—The Fenis Cowles, and Brig Cuthbert, Thornhill, outward bound.

New Anchorage.

Remain.—The Pascoa, and American Ship Ramdolol Day.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 27th, Ship Margaret Ann, J. P. Phillips, from Liverpool 19th Oct.
28th, Ship Emma, H. Baumgärdt, from Calcutta, 10th March.
30th, Brig Anna Catherina, P. Barbert, from Sea.
Do. Brig Henrietta, J. Francis, from Point de Galle 23d May.
June 1st, Brig Logill, P. S. Jude, from Ceylon 10th May.
Do. H. M. Ship Carron,—Furneaux, Esq. Captain from Trincomallie.
DEPARTURES.—May 28th, Ships Barton, Claridge, Prince Regent, J. Richmond, and Margaret Ann, J. P. Phillips, for Calcutta.
26th, Brig Wasp, W. E. Chick, to the Northward and Calcutta.
June 2th, Ship Alfred, K. Wilkinson, for Portsmouth.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 19th June, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Revd. N. Wade, Mr. Nadir Baxter, to Miss Isabella Goter Youngest Daughter of Henry Goter Esq. of London.

BIRTHS.—On the morning of Wednesday the 16th Inst. the Lady of Bazet Doveton Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

On the evening of Wednesday the 16th June the Lady of Ollyett Woodhouse, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Kaira, on the 1st June Lt. Colonel Kenny of the 2 | 7. aged 40 years, very much regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Kaira Cavarly Cantonments on the 4th June, Cornet John Browne Nixon of H. M. 17th Regiments of Light Dragoons, of the Cholera Morbus, in his 20th year, most particularly regretted by his Brother Officer and by those who knew his great worth.

On the 15th June, Georgina Eldest Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Kemp, 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry aged 3 years and 7 months. The night proceeding she had gone to Bed apparently in Health and spirits, and for a long period had enjoyed the best Health possible. She arose about 6 in the morning & immediately after became sick at stomach, with other appearence of the Disease called Cholera Morbus. No time was lost in procuring Medical aid but alas! in vain. She retained her senses nearly to the last.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Dum Dum, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Robertson, Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas Dingwall Fordyce, of the Bengal Artillery, to Margaret, eldest Daughter of Major Hopper, of the same corps.

BIRTHS.—At Futtyghur, on the 6th instant, at the house of Major C. S. Fagan, the Lady of Captain Frith, Horse Brigade, of a Daughter.

At Mongeer, on the 12th instant, the Lady of Capt. H. E. Page, Fort Adjutant, of a Son.

On the 25th instant, Mrs. M. D'Rozario of a Son.

On the same date, Mrs. A. Fleming, of a Daughter.

On the same date, Mrs. M. A. Dowling, of a Son.

On the 6th ultimo, at Penang, of a Son and Heir, the Lady of the Hon. W. E. Phillips, Esq. member of Council, &c. &c. of this Presidency.

DEATHS.—At Allahabad, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at the early age of 21 years, Mr. Edward Bermingham, after a severe fever of nine days, during which time he supported himself with manly fortitude and humble resignation to the will of Providence. He was endeared to all who had the pleasure of his friendship and acquaintance, by his gentle manners and amiable disposition. By his premature death, Society is deprived of an estimable member, whose memory will long be cherished among his relatives and friends, by whom, as he lived beloved, so his death will be deeply regretted.

On the 21st instant, Miss Eliza Matilda Smith—aged 3 years and 3 month.

On Sunday night last, the 22d instant, Mr. John Coppinger, of the Judicial Department—aged 26 years.

On the same date Eleanor Mills, the Daughter of Mr. D. Mills, Watch-maker—aged 5 years and 5 months

On the 24th instant, S. Blackburn, Esq.—aged 59 years.

On the same date, Mr. Charles Francis Lewis—aged 30 years—leaving a Widow and two Infants to regret his loss.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Royapooram, on the 26th May, the Lady of Lieut. O'Connell, of a Daughter.

At Jaulnah, on the 10th of May, Mrs. Archbold, wife of Quarter-Master Archbold of the Horse Artillery, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Bellary, on the 22d May, Major H. L. Harinoton, 2d Bat. 24th Regiment N. I. whose vivacity of manner, and upright principles of integrity, render his loss a source of the deepest regret to his Brother Officers.

At Seringapatam, on the 24th of March last, of the Cholera Morbus, Lieut. H. Mathews, of the 1st Battalion 19th Regt. N. I.—a most upright, honorable and kind hearted young Man, sincerely regretted by his friends and acquaintances, to whom he was endeared by the rectitude of his principles and the gentleness of his disposition.—He sustained a severe shock on the death of his Wife at Seedasheghur a few months ago, and he was hurrying to the Presidency with his Children when he met his own premature end.

"We are extremely sorry to announce the death of Lieut. RICHARD HARRISON. His Majesty's 30th Regiment, who fell a victim to Cholera Spasmodica, after a short illness of five hours on the evening of the 19th instant.

A meritorious Officer who had served with the highest credit in the expedition to Walcheren, afterwards in Portugal, Spain, Holland amd France, and particularly distinguished himself at the ever memorable Battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded, this gallant and very deserving Officer is deeply regretted by his Brother Officers and numerous friends."

At Masulipatam, on the 17th May, Mr. Michael M. Gowan, Conductor of Stores—after a lingering illness of six weeks which he bore with Christian fortitude, leaving a disconsolate Widow and a large circle of relatives and friends to be wail his irreparable loss.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1819.

BUY.		SELL.
0 10	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation: *(discount.)*	0 14

Yesterday was reported the arrival of the brig *Hope* C. Hart, from Boston the 16th January. Having left the same port at the same time with the *Sally*, we cannot expect her to furnish any intelligence which we have not already received.

The severity of the monsoon below is still complained of, and the *Enterprize* schooner, instead of getting safely to sea, has been obliged to return to Calcutta in a leaky state.

The *Eugenia* and *Harriett*, went to sea on Tuesday.

Extract of a letter from Penang, dated the 15th April, 1819.

"The pirates in our neighbourhood have become very outrageous indeed, and from no measures having hitherto been taken to suppress them, there is every reason to apprehend they will daily become more numerous and more daring. About seven nights ago they attacked a large China Junk at the entrance of the harbour, when a desperate engagement ensued, in which four Chinese were killed and nine dreadfully wounded, the Junk narrowly escaping with the assistance of a heavy squall which came on upon the point of her being carried by boarding, and which drove him into port.

"The night subsequent to this, *these very Pirates* attacked a village at the back of the Island, and after sweeping every thing worth carrying off, including a number of young women and children, they committed it to the flames. The smaller vessels coming from Bengal, should be on their guard immediately on making Junk Ceylon, as they may be sure of meeting with these desperadoes. We have a *Malay Corps* raising here for the *service of the Island*, who instead of *protecting* us, may be the *very fellows to cut our throats by and bye*, as they are composed of all the vagrants and rogues the place produces, the respectable sort of Malays and those who have families, and any means of subsistence being remarkable averse to becoming soldiers) Their lines have been built close to the mouth of a river, which at one time was a famous rendezvous for pirates.--This corps has been called *Niece's Corps*"

"We are still in the dark as to the actual period of our moving, the relief being expressly detained for some expedition which all my sagacity cannot make out satisfactorily. The *Lord Hungeford*, *Boyne* and *Marchioness of Wellesley*, are still here, the Mary *Ann* having been sent upon a *secret errand* by this govern-

ment to Singapoor. The owner's of these ships are peculiarly fortunate in having them taken up in these "*hard times*" at such exorbitant rates, (particularly the *Wellesly* and *Mary Ann*,) to lay in the harbour doing nothing, the two latter remaining idle in the service nearly three months, and the two former two months, 28 to 30,000 rupees is the sum incured on this account monthly. The *Boyne* was got in readiness very suddenly the other day, a number of troops actually sent on board, and our *Governor* about to embark, when as suddenly, countermanding orders were issued. We have been in a state of conjecture and surprise ever since. The Sepoys are in fine health, and upon whatever service they go, you may depend on hearing the usual good accounts of them. If we go to Acheen, there is some chance of our getting a handsome spoil, as Syed Hussein has sent over about two lacks of dollars to influence some great men there, this sum with his son in the bargain, will not be a sorry prize. You will be surprised to hear how secretly he has hither to carried on his intrigues! When we meet, we will talk over matters more at length. Every one here, (particularly the merchants,) look with much anxiety for accounts from Acheen. If the Syeds son is enthroned in preference to the lawful sovereign (and there is much apprehension such will be the case, from the powerful alliance he has made) the commerce between Acheen and this Island, will soon become a prey to his avarice and cupidity. Such is not my own opiuion, but the opinion of every one at all conversant with mercantile affairs.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

The following is an Extract from the report from the ship Bengal Merchant.

"Passed a ship off Acheen, supposed to be the Indiana, having on board Sir Stamford Raffles, bound to Penang. On the 10th May, in lat. 9. 21. N. long 90. 43, E. spoke the Dudaloy, Captain Orton, from Calcultta, and bound to Bombay, all well,

"The American ship Mello, Captain Preston, sailed on the morning of the 8th for Manilla, for a cargo of Sugar.

"The brig Minerva sailed on the 7th for the coast of Pedier.

"The Lord Minto, Captain G. Chiene, for ditto, on the 6th April.

"The Mary Anne, Webster, had gone to Sinjapoor.

"No pepper or beetle-nut to be had at Penang. The French ship Titus remained at Penang three weeks for pepper, and was obliged to go away without getting any.

"The Liverpool frigate was hourly expected at Penang: it was said that this ship, with the Topaze and Leander, were to be exclusively attached to Sir S. Raffles's establishment, while it is on the other hand rumoured, that they will be sent to Sincapoor, to protect that place from the contemplated attack of the Dutch 74!

The following ships were in Penang Harbour on the 8th April, 1819.

H. M. ship Topaze; Ships Sesostris, and Kirk Ella Free Traders for England; Ships Boyne, and Marchioness of Wellesley, Transports; Lord Hungerford, Brig Johnny, lading for East Coast; brig Martin, just in from acheen.

Extract of a letter, dated Coast of Pedier, March 15, 1819.

'I am now enabled to give you a circumstantial account of the massacre of Captain Oneto, his wife, and the officers of the Wilhelmina. it appears that the subject was proposed by a Sookanny of the name of Jem to the Syrang, who, together with the crew, immediately entered into his views on hearing there was money on board, and their design would have been carried into effect the night it was first proposed, had not some circumstances obliged them to defer it until the next.

'The syrang commenced operations by murdering with a hatchet one of the officers who was sleeping on a hencoop on the deck. The Gunner seeing this ran forward and jumped down the forehold; the Syrang pursued and murdered him; the Sookanny, then, ran into the Captain's cabin and mdae a blow at him, which could not have injured him. As he rushed by the Sookanny, jumped over board, got into a boat that was towing astern and hauled her up to the vessel; in attempting to enter the cabin by the stern windows, he was percirved by the Sookanny who pointed him out to one of his comrades; this man (the Syrang I believe) on seeing the Captain in this situation, struck him several blows with a hatchet untill he dropped into the sea.

'The next person they sought after was the second Mate, who was discovered endeavouring to conceal himself in the hold, and destroyed by running him through the body with a spit. Mrs. Oneto was allowed to remain in her cabin untill nine o'clock the next day when she was desired to come upon deck to be thrown overboard. She cast herself at the feet of Jem, and endeavoured to excite his compassion apparently with some effect; but one of the party insisted upon her being committed to the waves after tying her hands behind her; a slave girl met with the same fate. The barbarous villains then scuttled the vessel, and in the boat found their way to the coast, at a place about 20 miles from Pedier.'

May 4, 1819.

Jeipore.—On the death of the late Rajah (Jugget Sing, Seware) one of his wives (Buttamee Jee); was with child. She was lately delivered of a fine boy, who the principal Ranee has gone through the usual ceremony of adopting and declaring to be the legitimate and legal heir of the deceased Rajah. This Ranee is of the Joudpore family; her name is Rattore Jee, and she has named the young infant Jie Sing Seware, after his great ancestor.

The boy Maun Sing, set up by Mohun Ram Nazir, has been set aside on a Jagier of ten thousand rupeess per annum. Mohun Ram has also been removed from office; his conduct in having set up the deposed boy, having given great offence to the Ranee and other ladies of the Haram, as well as to all the principal Takoors and relations of the family. The Takoors Chand Sing, Byaee Saul, Foujee Ram, and Rao Chutter Bhoje, form the Ranee's Privy Council, and transact the affairs of the State under her direction.

Sir David Ochterlony arrived last month, some days before the birth of the young Rajah. He called over from Nusserabad 4 Troops of the 2d Regiment of Cavalry, and two Battalions of Sepoys, to countenance the changes which have taken place, and which have been effected without any kind of disturbance, to the universal satisfaction of the inhabitants of Jeipore, the family Takoors, &c. &c. Sir David's conduct on this occasion has been highly gratifying to all classes of the natives, and has added greatly to his popularity among them.

The other Maun Sing, on hearing of Sir David's leaving Delhi, set out from Gwalior for Jeipore, to submit his claims to the Musnud; but on his arrival at Kurrowly, he heard of the birth of the young Rajah, and there halted. This man is represented as enormously fat—and indeed so is Mohun Ram. They ought, according to Cæsar, to be harmless people, and not ambitious.

[*From the India Gazette—,May* 31.

Madras.

The Surf having been too high on Saturday to admit of communication with the Ships in the Roads, the embarkation of the Troops proceeding on the *Alfred* was delayed; The Troops were afterwards embarked; and the Ship proceeded on her Voyage to England yesterday.

Passengers: Mrs. Wilkinson and Child, Miss C. Pereira; Maj r Humphry, H. M. 73d Regt. J. D. Gleig, Esq. Madras Civil Service; Mr. W. Ogilvie; Master M. Shaw;—with a Division of H. M's. 84th Regiment.

The division of the 84th Regiment, going on the Ship *Lady Nugent*, has arrived at Poonamallee; and this Ship expected to sail about the middle of the month.

In addition to the *Heroine*, Captain Garrick, the Ship *Palmers*, Captain Kemp, is expected to call here during this month, on the way from Calcutta to England.

MADRAS.
APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. C. Bird, Sub-Collector in the Zillah of Ganjam.

Mr. W. E. Conwell, Port and Marine Surgeon at the Presidency.

Fort St. George, 8th May 1819.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in reference to the G. O. dated 2d November 1816, that Indents for the carriage of Arms and Accoutrements for Men wanting to complete His Majesty's Regiments shall be accompanied by a list of such Arms and Accoutrements,—it being distinctly understood that it is not the intention of Government that carriage for the Arms, &c. of those wanting to complete the establishment of His Majesty's Regiments shall be supplied at the public expense, but only for those that from *Casualties* may have accumulated in Regimental Store.

When Chest and Packing materials for the Arms or Accoutrements of Regiments of Cavalry are required, the calculation is to be made as follows:

Pistols pair,	20 One Box.
Swords with Scabbards	50 One Chest.
Setts of Accoutrements,	50 One Case.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) E. WOOD,
Sec. to Government.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

Sir,

You will particularly oblige on Old Subscriber by inserting the following, in your very valuable and amusing Paper.

"You will agree with me, Mr. Editor, that it is very hard for a poor Devil to lose his Life in the innocent act of making—an experiment in Hydraulics—a fatal event which actually fell to the lot of an inquisitive Arab, during the siege of Asseerghur: This unfortunate Wretch so thoroughly ignorant of what a Shell was, hastily steped up to the first that was thrown, and after bestowing a curse or two upon the thing for fizzing,—which he seems to have imagined water would put a stop to—very coolly began making the experiment upon the Fuse—when off it went like a thunderbolt, and sent him and his Fuse-extinguishing apparatus to the Shades, I wish you to give this a corner in one of your Papers, not on account of its being a ridiculous circumstance, but that it may be a warning to the head-strong and ignorant; to whom I also recommend the following lines, which are a translation of an Inscription in stone placed over the Grave of the deceased where the accident occurred.

Take warning my friends—'tis no laughable matter,
Remember my fate when last I——
Blown at once in the air, without warning or knell,
Through the mere wish to peep into a Shell.
No danger I dreaded as I ran to the spot,
But too late, found, alas! it went off like a shot.
This stone marks the place, where this shell struck me dead,
And obliged my brave comrades to provide this earth-bed,
Thus quick in departing—excuse a farewell—
But remember th' unfortunate Arab *and* Shell.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.
Jaulnah. 14th May 1819.
A Subscriber.

English Extracts.

Mr. Fox's Anniversary at Glasgow.

A numerous and respectable party of the admirers of the principles of Mr. Fox dined in the Ball Room of the Black Bull Inn, in honour of the memory of that great Statesman; Sir John Maxwell, of Pollock, in the Chair; James Oswald, Esq. of Shieldhall, Croupier; Robert Wallace, Esq. of Kelley, having been prevented by the death of a relation from attending. The well-known toasts embracing the great principles of the Constitutions, and the great names dear to Liberty, were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the Meeting.

The following are some of the toasts:—

The Army—May they ever prove the teror of their enemies, never of their countrymen.

The Rights of the People, which Mr. Fox spent his life in defending.

The Sovereignty of the People.

The Cause of Liberty all over the World.

May the Liberty which Ferdinand has driven from Old Spain triumph in her Colonies.

The Liberty of the Press.

The Man who dares be honest in the worst of times.

The Act of Habeas Corpus, and may it never again be suspended by means of Goverment Spies and Informers.

A speedy and rational Reform in Parliament.

Lord Holland, and may he ever support the principles of his Illustrious Relative.

The Duke of Bedford, may his conciliatory Government of Ireland be an example to his successors.

Earl Grey, and may Presbyterians soon be permitted to defend the State without renouncing their Church.

Catholic Emancipation.

May the political convulsions of France, like the British Revolution, terminate in the consolidation of a free Constitution.

The Memory of Mr. Whitbread, the steady friend of Reform.

May the Spirit of the People expressed at the General Election animate their Representatives.

May the springs of general industry and public spirit, be speedily relieved from the pressure of extravagant expenditure and enormous taxation.

Lord Archibald Hamilton and the Independent Freeholders of Lanarkshire.

Mr. Brougham and the Independent Freeholders of Westmorland.

The City of London and her three Whig Members.

The Memory of Sir Samuel Romilly.

The Trial by Jury.

The Memory of Professor Millar, and may Constutional principles ever distinguish our Scottish Universities.

Borough Reform—and may the legally adjudged sights of Scotish Burgesses never again be superseded by a Ministerial mandate.

The Memory of Sir William Wallace and the virtues of our ancestors.

Mr. Stewart Nicholson, the Chairman of last year.

May an affected zeal for religion never be made the cloak for political persecution of the Press.

Sir R. Wilson and the Independent Electors of Southwark.

The Memory of Mr. Horner.

[*From the Morning Chronicle.—Feb.* 1,

SPANISH ARMIES.

STATEMENT OF THE FORCES SENT FROM SPAIN AGAINST THE VARIOUS POINTS OF SOUTH AMERICA, SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF 1810, UP TO THE PRESENT TIME.

In the beginning of 1813, General O'Donnojou, them Minister at War, laid before the Cortes, in compliance to their order, a detailed account of the troops sent to South America since 1810, the official returns of which were	12,500
In 1813 and 14, went over to Monte Video in different divisions, and were taken by the Buenos Ayres army on the surrender of that place	3,800
In 1815, sailed from Cadiz the invincible Armada of General Morillo, against the Provinces of Veneznela	10,500
Shortly after Brigadier-General Millareo landed at Vera Cruz, with	1,500
In the course of the same year arrived at Callao de Lima, the regiments of Talavera, Zarogoza, Cantabria, and America, each 800 strong	3,200
In 1816, Governor Cienfuegos took with him to Havanah	2,000
In April, 1817, sailed from Cadiz to Venezuela	2,000
At various periods, sent to Puerto Rico, and eventually against Venezuela	2,000
In May, 1817, left Cadiz for Peru	1,000
In May, 1818, left Cadiz for Peru	2,000
	41,000
In this amount are not included small parties sent out in each merchant vessel, according to tonnage, and sailors pressed by the various Governors, estimated at	2,000
Total sent against South America	43,000

CONTRACTS.

One of the most astonishing advertisements has appeared in the Public Prints, issuing as from the Victualling Board, but in reality from the Lords of the Treasury. It is a contract for supplying his Majesty's troops at various of our Leeward Islands with *American* flour. When the last contract made by the Victualling Board, which [illegible] the harvest of England had been unpro[illegible] English flour bore a very high price; at [illegible] also, *British* as well as *American* vessels were allowed to take in their cargoes either from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Alexandria, and proceed direct to any of our Leeward Islands. But we fear the Treasury have quite overlooked two or three very important cases with regard to the present advertisement, viz.—1st. The Act of Congress of last Session, which prohibits American vessels from trading with our Leeward Islands: 2d, The abundant harvest in Europe, and particularly England, whereby we are enabled at this moment to supply the troops with our own produce, and at considerable less rate than what must now be given for American flour: 3d, The employment of about 1,200 tons of American shipping, and thus keeping our own vessels excluded. 4th, The vent for about 10,000 barrels of English flour, the payment of which would be confined at home, whereas now we seek American produce unnecessarily, we think, and have to pay foreigners, for what?—for the like article, that could not only be spared from our own granaries, but be sent out at a much cheaper rate; because the American flour must in the first instance be shipped and carried in American bottoms to Bermuda, there be landed, and re-shipped in an English bottom, thus increasing a two-fold expense of freight, insurance, landing and re-shipping charges, amounting on the quantity required on the present occasion, some where about 7,000*l.* for the flour, exclusive of perhaps, 2 or 3,000*l.* more for the tonnage of the vessels requred in transporting the flour. The whole sum to be paid out of this country for foreign flour will be about 40,000*l.* Surely some egregious oversight has been committed.—*Quere*—Was it the wish of their Lordship to favour some individual particularly interested in the American trade?

Mrs. FRY.

The Notes on a visit made by Mrs. Fry and her brother, Mr. Gurney, to some of the prisons in Scotland, and the north of England, are truly interesting, and cannot fail to be useful in ameliorating the condition of the prisoners in those miserable abodes. Mr. Gurney, in the little volume, has described the state and regulations of the different prisons they visited with plainness and fidelity. Every where they found in the Magistrates the most anxious desire to correct what was erroneous in as far as the evil depended on discipline; but, in many cases, the prisons themselves are totally incompetent to the object—Felons and Debtors are mixed together—no means of classification—even of the separation of sexes; no yard or outlet for air; and in all the ancient prisons, the rooms are so small, and so ill ventilated, as to be pestilential. Such is the result of their visitation! This short narrative, thus published, will make known to the benevolent inhabitants of each district the duty of vigilance and exertion on their parts to correct the evil, and alleviate the misery proceeding from the neglected state of the goals. Mr. Gurney pays just and deserved compliments to the Governors of the new Houses of Correction, which have been built on a good plan, and are conducted with intelligence and liberality; but it is a curious and a lamentable fact, that these recent establishments, though all erected on a scale, much beyond the apparent want at the time, are now found extremely deficient in point of extent and accomodation to the increased and daily increasing number of offenders.

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Genoa on the 8th ult. At Port Maurice and San Remo it occassoned several accidents. The shock was felt in a greater degree on board the vessels at anchor than it was on shore.

Accounts from Chambery state, that up to the 18th ult. the weather was remarkably mild, and the drought so great, that many of the springs were entirely exhausted. On that day some rain fell, followed by lightning, and afterwards by snow, which continued to fall for some days subsequently in great quantities.

The late Mr. Leach, the Magistrate, is succeeded in the office of clerk of the county court of Middlesex, by George Heath, Esq. who has appointed Edward Du Bois, Esq. his deputy.

In digging at Rome on the 2d instant, near the column of Phocas, there was found a fragment containing 17 lines of the Consular Fastes, the principal part of which relates to the commencement of the second Punic war, and some of the subsequent years.

SPAIN.

MADRID DECEMBER 10.

PRIVATE LETTER.

"Great and general has been our alarms within the last week. They have, however, in some measure subsided at the present moment, though the causes which gave rise to them still exist, and produce us to apprehend some dreadfully disastrous event. It is now very evident that the parties [illegible] in the country whether they are called [illegible] or guerillas, are in several [illegible] numerous; that they [illegible] discipline, and are well pro[illegible] and amunition. Further, [illegible] concerted with each other. The [illegible] considerably increased by desertions from the army, more particularly from those corps destined to embark against South America. It is said that these parties

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *Proprietors*, by Bhawoo Pandoorangjee, & G. Martins, in Apollo Street,
where advertisements, essays, poetical pieces, articles of intelligence, &c. &c. will be thankfully received.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the Printers, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 23d June 1819.

(*Continued from the last Page*)

are directed by military men of character and talent, and that numbers in the regular service of the King are enrolled to act as soon as an opportunity offers. It appears that some days ago an attack was projected on the capital, with a view to seize the persons of the King and Royal Family, but the project was discovered—but it is well understood that some of the Foreign Ministers were greatly alarmed. In consequence of the discovery, report says, that the principal leader of the enterprize, who still remains unknown, caused the operation to be defferred.—Troops in the meantime have been called towards the capital, but there is scarcely a regiment in the country that is not dissatisfied, nearly all contain both Officers and men ready to join in any thing that may restore a new order of things, and all are well aware that this can only be done in one way —for no amendments will take place which do emenate from compulsion. A general understanding and communication is organized throughout the country, by means of secret marks and signs similar to those used in Freemasonry, which have hitherto baffled the utmost vigilance of the Government and the Confessional. These armed bands have already laid several towns under contribution; nay, at one time they were in numbers within ten leagues, of the capital. The persons belonging to the Court did every thing to conceal their fears, but that they were greatly alarmed was evident from the measures to which they resorted. One of the steps immediately taken was that of opening all the letters found in the Post-Office, and the Inquisitor-General was to set work with fresh instructions to his emissaries stationed throughout the country. The most rigorous measures have also been adopted to prevent the entry of all foreign prints and writings but more particularly those coming from England.

"When, how, and where, the storm will burst upon us, no body is prepared or even dares to foretell, but it has long been gathering, and cannot be avoided. A residence at Madrid is deemed extremely dangerous. The King is fully aware of the situation into which the Kingdom is plunged; and by those who have access to Court, he is said to be in a very melancholy state of mind. He feels that he does not possess the smallest particle of popularity; this he sees every time he rides out in his carriage. The trick of placing hired persons along the road-side to bellow out—"Long Live the King.' has been seen through. He can trust no one, and he feels that Monks and Friars have fastened upon him like the night-mare, yet he has not courage to shake them off. This state of uneasiness is greatly increased by the schemes in agitation to restore his father to the throne; who, on the other hand, has become extremely popular, and, above all, he dreads the intrigues and abilities, nay, even the vengeance of the Queen-mother. He is also aware, that the whole people of Europe some way or other pronounced on the question between him and his father, and his Minister not being admitted at the late Congres, and the little attention paid to his claims for mediation, and other points urged in a very strong manner, have not tended to tranquillize his mind.

"It appears that the grand plan which now occupies the attention of the Ministry, but more particularly of the Marquis de Irujo, is to strike a great and general blow in the whole of South America, in order to put an end to the war at once. In order to carry this project into execution, plans have been formed, the result of which seems to be, that 20,000 men are deemed necessary for Venezuela and New Granada, 3000 for Mexico, 14,000 for Buenos Ayres, and 8000 for Chili, in all 40,000. A new scheme, projected by the Marquis, it seems, has met with the approbation of his Majesty, and this is said to be, to deliver over to Russia the Balearic Islands, viz. Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica; to Holland the seven Canary Islands; to England the Island of Cuba; and to France, Puerto Rico, the French part of the Island of Santo Domingo, and the Philippine Islands. By this means, it is supposed, Minister Irujo expects to obtain the necessary transports, and other requisites, to realize the expedition, the total amount of which has been calculated at thirty millions of dollars, though it was thought that the above transfers, if carried into effect, would produce considerably more than that sum. Certainly, if the measures could be made practicable, and the object in view could be realised, it would be the exchange of Islands of little or no utility to us, for an immense and rich Continent. Irujo, we understand, asserts, that by this means the re-conquest of America will no longer be delayed, which of necessary for the admissions and realisation is the proposals laid before the Allied Powers.

"By many this plan is considered as mere madness; but through Irujo has a little body, his friends say he has a great soul. This, however, may convey a pretty good idea of the shifts to which our Ministers are run, and the dilemma in which the Cabinet is placed. The deliberations on the state of South America absorb every other attention, and nothing is thought of but the means of stopping the progress of the Revolution there. Yet, nothing is determined upon finally, and what was thought conducive to the object in view one month, is abandoned the next.—Armies of Friars would long ago have been sent out, according to the recommendation of some very reverend characters, in order to preach against Atheism and Republican principles, but no volunteers of this class can now be found, as their companions, who have already landed on the other side of the Atlantic, have not fared very well; and it is understood that the Patriots no longer pay respect to the cowl or the tonsure, if found to be a bar to their emancipation."

THE LOTTERY.

As neither the apostolic piety, nor the ultra-morality of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* can be worked on to induce him to abandon *his* LOTTERY, because it is *profitable—rem, quoqunque modo rem** —it may be worth while to recal to his recollection the opinion entertained by the Legislature of this species of revenue. The 10th and 11th of *William* III. entitled "*An Act for suppressing Lotteries*," revived and continued by several subsequent Acts treats the matter thus:—

"Whereas *evil disposed persons* for divers years past, have set up many *mischievous* and unlawful games called *Lotteries* * * * and have thereby *most unjustly and fraudulently* got to themselves great sums of money * * * from *unwary persons*, to the *reproach* of the English Laws and *Government*, by colour of several patents or grants, under the great Seal of England, for the said *Lotteries*, or some of them which said grants or patents are *against the common good trade welfare and peace of his Majesty's Kingdom*. For remedy whereof, be it enacted &c. by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, *by and with the advice or consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons*, that all such Lotteries, and *all other Lotteries* are *common and public nuisances*." By this Act, penalty is 500l. and "the parties so offending shall likewise be prosecuted as *Common Rogues*.

With these opinions, thus expressed with regard to *Lotteries*, and the evils occasioned by Lotteries in any shape, it is surprising that Parliament should so "*turn their backs upon themsetves*," as to abet the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a practice, which, according to the 10. Ann. c. 26, is said to "tend to *defraud* her Majesty's subjects." Why should *he* not be liable to all the penalties of these enactments? Is a *State Lottery* preferable to any other, except on the principle that "to kill one man is murder, but to kill a hundred makes a hero!" However, they let him go quits, by sort of *Bill of Indemnity*, which covers all crimes: it is an *item* in the *Ways and Means*, and its sole defence is *profit*: the same argument would be equally sound, and more so, at the Old Bailey, where picking pockets is clearly in the culprit's *ways and means*, and his plea might be *profit*. with this recommendation, that it is unaccompanied by the wide-spreading poison of immorality, superadded to the evils, declared by the Legislature, to exist in Lotteries.

* *Get money fairly, if you can;*
At any rate, get money VAN:—

says Horace, and no man has more need of it, if this is true:

Omnis enim res,
Virtus fama, decus, divina, humanaque pulchris
Dialitis parent; quas qui construxerit, *ille*
Clarus erit, fortis, justus, SAPIENS *etiam.*
St. Lib. II. 3.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The British Institution in Pall Mall, for the exhibition and sale of the works of British Artists, was opened to the Nobility and Patrons of the Arts on Saturday. Wilkie has an admirable little picture which he calls *China Menders*, and Collins, in addition to his *Departure of the Diligence from Rouen*, which was so universally admired at Somerset House last year, has a pleasing composition taken from the "*Coast of Norfolk.*" *Shylock*," by JACKSON, the Academician, is exceedingly good. The return of *Louis the 18th*, by BIRD, is upon a larger scale than the usual pictures by this Artist. It will not, however, diminish the reputation he acquired by his "*Chevy Chace.*" An *Italian Female Peasant*, and *St. Peter paying the Tribute with a piece of Silver Found in a Fish*, both painted by G. HAYTER, evince great improvement in this Artist since his return from Rome. *The Fall of Babylon*, by MARTINS, is full of fancy and imagination. *Timon's Cave*, and some other Pictures from Shakespeare, by BONTEN, are very far superior to the former efforts of this artist.—DEVIS has painted a picture founded on the discovery of *Magna Charta* and the *Meeting of the Barons*, as described by MATTHEW PARIS and in HUME's History of England. He has happily substituted portraits of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, Marquis of TAVISTOCK, Lord ERSKINE, Lord EGREMONT, Lord OSSULSTON, Marquis of HUNTLY, Marquis of STAFFORD, the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, &c. &c. under the name of the original Barons.

STOTHARD, BIGG, REINAGLE, WESTALL, COOPER, HILTON, and WARD, from the Royal Academy, have each of them contributed pictures of various merit.

The Exhibition is, upon the whole, calculated to support the reputation of our native artists, and, in its various departments, gives undoubted testimony of gradual and progessive improvement.

MR. HUNT'S PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Sinclair on Friday presented a Petition to the House of Commons, for Mr. H. Hunt, against the Westminster Hustings Bill. It was as follows:—

"To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

"The Petition of Henry Hunt, Esq.

"Humbly sheweth.

"That at the last election for the City of Westminster, your petitioner stood along with five other gentlemen as candidates for the representation of that city, and soon after the close of such election, an account was sent him by Arthur Morris, Esq. the High Bailiff of the said city, claiming of three of such candidates only, the sum of 6361. 9s. 11d. as his bill of charges and expences for such election, and on your petitioner objecting to several items contained therein, particularly to a lumping one 522l. for a carpenter's bill, the said Arthur Morris, without further ceremony, brought an action of debt against your petioner for the same; and while your petitioner was trying to get from him full particulars how such article, amongst others, was made out, he, by two sharp practising attornies, snapt a judgment against your petitioner in such action, and was about to levy an execution thereon; to prevent which your petitioner was obliged to apply to his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, in which court the judgment had been so obtained, for a rule *Nisi* to set aside the same, which rule, at the request of the said Arthur Morris's counsel stands over to be argued on Monday next.

"And your petitioner further sheweth, that the said High Bailiff, by bringing actions of debt, and snapping thereon final judgments, not only deprives the party he shall so sue, of a right to dispute his charges, however illegal or unjust they may be, but also takes away from the subject the writ of inquiry by a jury to assess the damages he would be entitled to, in the case of an interlocutory judgment, which your petitioner most humbly submits is the bounden duty of your Honourable House to prevent. And your petitioner further complains that the enormous expence of erecting the hustings is wholly unnecessary, and that at the late election two-thirds of the same was neither appropriated to the use or convenience of the candidate, or their friends, but that it was daily occupied by persons sent and paid to interrupt the proceedings, who had no other business there, in violation of the privileges of your Honourable House, and in defiance of the statute, declares, 'The election of members of parliament ought to be free;' that the late Lord Ellenborough said, when presiding in the Court of King's Bench, that the High Bailiff might hold the election in Westminster-hall, or some other place, without putting the candidates to such enormous expence, as is the case in all other cities. And your petitioner further adds, the place of High Bailiff is one of very large emolument, out of the proceeds of which he might, in virtue of such his office, pay all such outgoings, as is done in all other cities.

"Your petitioner therefore prays, that your Honourable House will cause due inquiry to be made into the amount of the large emoluments of the said High Bailiff, and if they should be found sufficient for the above purpose, that your Honourable House will not pass any other new bill, to throw more impediments in the way of free election. And your petitioners further prays, that in case your Honorable House, after due inquiry, should think proper to pass any new law exclusively for the protection of the said High Bailiff, your Honourable House will not fail to introduce a clause to prevent him in future suing by action of debt; but that his remedy under such new act should be an acion by *assumpsit* only, which would effectually guard against any attempt at future extortion, and not deprive the subject of his writ of inquiry before a jury to assess the damages; or that your Honourable House would in such act limit the sum to be paid to him for his charges on such occasion.

"And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

"HENRY HUNT."

Ordered to lie on the table.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER.

GENTLEMEN.—On my arrival in town from Manchester yesterday morning, I found by the public papers that the High Bailiff of Westminster was endeavouring again to smuggle a Bill through the House of Commons, to absolve him from bearing the expences at the election of your city, which ought as it is the case in all other cities of England, to be paid out of the large emoluments of his office. You will perceive that I hastened to enter my short prosest against such a Bill being passed, without an enquiry into those circumstances which leaves the opu-

lent city of Westminster alone amongst the cities of England, without any funds to pay the necessary expences of an election. I have more than confident hopes that there is public spirit enough left in the city of Westminster, to shew that you will not be deterred from examining into this nefarious transaction. I have also great satisfaction in knowing, that when the day of election arrives, notwithstanding the boasting of Sir Francis Burdett's friends, a gentleman will be offered to your notice, who if elected will never suffer nor connive at such disgraceful conduct, either in the High Bailiff or any other person. I am, gentlemen, in haste, your obedient servant.

HENRY HUNT.

January, 30th 1819.

MANTION HOUSE—James Hart, formerly a man of property, and respectable character, was charged by the landlord of the Yarmouth Arms, Lower Thames-street, with having committed a very mean theft, and evaded the full measure of justice, by a summary disposal of the article stolen. The circumstances collected from the evidence were these. The landlord of the public house had been robbed of two dozen large glasses within a very short time. The company that frequented the parlour were such, that no suspicion could possibly be entertained of any of them. The age and appearance of the prisoner, who occasionally went to the house to drink a glass of beer, and was admitted to the parlour in consequence of the air of broken down gentility about him, placed him also beyond suspicion. The landlord, however, who had heard that there were some people who were lightfingered from mere instinct, began to be particular in watching those who used his tumblers. Mr. Hart walked in, apparently in a weak state, and called for a glass of beer, which he drank and paid for. He however forgot to return the glass, and went out of the parlour with it in his pocket. On being followed and charged with having stolen the glass he seemed surprised; but the accusation being persisted in, he drew it from his pocket and dashed it to pieces against the pavement. This is supposed to have been a practice of Hart's, who was represented by a relation to take the greatest delight in going about sometimes like a beggar and sometimes with an air of independence.

The Lord Mayor asked whether he was notorious for such practices:—The relation, who seemed sorry to acknowledge the tie, declared that Hart was incorrigible. He walked about with a crutch generally, and as soon as a few pence were collected from the compassionate passers by, the parlours of public-houses were resorted to by him, and something or other was sure to stick to his fingers.

The Lord Mayor said he had never seen a more degraded character, and particularly dwelt on the circumstances of the breaking the glass, as a proof that the veteran thief was in the habit of robbing those who indulged him by allowing him to go amongst respectable persons.

The relation of the prisoner said, the fellow might now be rolling in riches, if he had not been a disgrace to every one belonging to him. His friends lived in Cambridge, of which place he had formerly been an inhabitant. They had a hundred times sent for him; but he preferred the vagrant life to any other, and did not care so that he could lay his hands dishonestly upon any thing. Notwithstanding he was 62 years of age, and was becoming proportionably feeble, nothing could check his indisposition to deprive others of their property.

The Lord Mayor said that such a man must be got rid of. He was a complete nuisance to society. His Lordship added, that he had not quite sufficient jurisdiction in the case, or he should order him to be well whipped.

His relation: His friends in the country are always sending him money. There is now at my house a *1l.* note lying for him, and there are some clothes. He came to me two years ago to sleep a night or two, and he has remained there two years off and on.

"Prisoner: I confess my fault, and am very penitent."

His Lordship: You deserve to go to the Old Bailey, and partake of the excellent institution in the yard, where the whipping is not merely nominal, as it used to be, but so tremendous, as to leave marks upon the body and the memory, never to be erased.

At the request of the relation, who promised to send him off to his friends, his Lordship, in consideration of the age and feebleness of the wretched prisoner, ordered that he should not be detained in custody.

The Observer, January, 31st.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,—Dec. 7.

SIR GREGORY OSBORNE PAGE TURNER, BART. *v.* TURNER AND OTHERS.

This was an action brought by Sir Gregory Page Turner against his mother, Lady Frances Turner, and two younger brothers for a trespass, in taking possession of his person and property, under a commission of lunacy, taken out maliciously, and without probable cause.

The declaration stated, that by conspiracy on the part of the defendants, the plaintiff was represented to be a person incapable of governing his own affairs, and a commission of lunacy was taken out against him, which was afterwards superseded. Malicious interested motives were imputed to the defendants, who pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. Serjeant Lens stated the case, and observed to the Jury, that Sir Gregory Page Turner, had been obliged to bring this action, to restore himself to that rank in society which he was entitled to hold. He had been pronounced [illegible] by the decision of a competent tribunal, yet he considered this proceeding necessary to restore him to reputation which he had enjoyed previous to those acts on the part of his family, which he in this instance endeavoured to expose. The Learned Serjeant then proceeded to state, that it would appear by the evidence that the plaintiff had been subject to nervous debility, and that he had required medical aid, but had never been reduced to a state which justified the proceedings of the defendants. If they had done mischief, the plaintiff would be entitled to redress in that Court.

The Chief justice here observed, that the Plaintiff must bring proof of malice, as well as of the want of probable cause for the acts of the defendants, otherwise he could not support the action.

Mr. Serjeant Lens then called his witness.

William Blake then deposed, that he lived servant to Lady Say and Sele, in 1814. In September of that year Sir G. Page Turner, was taken out of the house of Lady Say and Sele, by two keepers, who put a strait waistcoat on him. The witness did not then observe any thing particular in the plaintiff's manner.

On his cross-examination by Serjeant Vaughan, he said the plaintiff wore a remarkably mean dress. His coat was a brown box coat, with a gamekeeper's coat under. He slept in the parlour, without going to bed and never took off his cloths. His beard was long, and his appearance unfit for the dinner table, of Lady Say and Sele.

William Paxton, steward to the Plaintiff proved that in 1811, Sir Gregory was ill of fever. Sir Henry Halford and Dr. Symonds attended him. In 1814 he was competent to manage his affairs except when attacked by fever. He appeared quite sane at table.

Here the Chief Justice adverted to the case of a Gentleman who was in the habit of dining with a Learned Judge, and who appeared of sane mind, but it turned out that constant malady made him insane, and that he was not rational, though he appeared so. In this case, he could not consider behaviour at table at all satisfactory.

There was no proof of malice. The witness then went on to state, that Sir Gregory was attended in 1814, at his house in Portland-place, by Sir Francis Millman, and Dr. Munro.

The Chief Justice was of opinion, in this stage of the case, that the action could not be sustained, and the plaintiff was Non-suited.

MILTON *v.* OAKES.

The plaintiff, who is a horse dealer, brought this action against the defendant, who is a Captain in the Horse Guards, for the recovery of £350 paid for two horses, which the defendant warranted to be perfectly sound. Upon this case there was, as is usual in a horse cause, a great deal of contradictory evidence, the witnesses for the plaintiff deposing that the unsoundness of the horses existed previous to the sale, while those for the defendant alleged the contrary.

The Jury found a verdict for the Defendant.

ENGLISH ANECDOTES.

(*From the Journal de Gand, which is celebrated for its hatred to this country, and its incessant labours to depreciate our national and individual character.*)

An Englishman's house was on fire, and this house contained all the property he possessed. He had no hopes of saving it; yet notwithstanding he very unconcernedly ascended a neighbouring hill, and, with still greater unconcern, drew out his pencil, and proceeded to make a sketch of the conflagration.

An instance of revolting impiety lately took place in a village near London. A man, evidently with the design of turning religious ceremonies into ridicule, commanded in his will, that his horse, magnificently harnessed, should be led to his grave, and then killed and buried along with him, (in order to use his own words) that on the day of resurrection he might be in readiness to ascend to heaven, and reach it before the rest of his fellow creatures. But this is not all; to the disgrace of the English nation, this article of the will was punctually fulfilled.

A country gentleman, by enormous trouble, and at very considerable expense, has collected, and is still collecting, every rope that has been used for hanging criminals throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.—The Museum of this Original presents, in chronological order, a long range of ropes, symmetrically hooked along the walls: an inscription is attached to each rope, containing the name of the criminal who suffered by it, a history of the crime, particulars of the trial, and specifying the time and place, even the very day and hour, of his execution. To complete this cabinet of curiosities, in a way congenial to his own taste, the collector will probably hang himself at last, and leave his own rope to augment the whimsical biography.

The military law of England is the most barbarous of any in Europe. A soldier is sometimes comdemned to recieve a thousand lashes. A surgeon stands by, and occasionally feels the pulse of the criminal, to ascertain how many lashes he may be able to bear, without actually falling a sacrifice to this horrible torture. When nature can endure no more, he is conveyed back to prison. There the wounds, with which his body is entirely covered, are dressed, and when they heal so far as to enable him to suffer the remainder of his punishment, the unhappy wrecth is led back to the halberts for that purpose.

VISCOUNT OF MASSEREENE.

This Peerage presents the singular case of a *Viscounty in fee.* It is believed to be the only instance of the kind in the annals of Dignities. The following is a short but correct memoir of the case:

Sir John Clotworthy was created Viscount Massereene, and Baron of Loughneagh, in 1660, by Charles II. with remainder, in failure of issue male of his own body, to his son-in-law, Sir John Skeffington, Bart. and his issue male by Mary, his wife, daughter of the said Sir John Clotworthy; and on default of such issue, to *the heirs general of the body of* Sir John Clotworthy. Accordingly, on the decease, in 1686, of John Clotworthy, Viscount Massereene, the dignity fell to Sir John Skeffington, Bart. and continued in the male line of his descendants until 1816, when the issue male of Sir John Skeffington, by the Hon. Mary Clotworthy, failed in the person of Chichester Skeffington, seventh Viscount Massereene, under the patent, and fourth Earl of Massereene. On this Nobleman's death, the Earldom granted in 1756, became extinct; but the titles of Viscountess Massereene and Baroness of Loughneagh were adjuged to his only daughter and heiress, the Lady Harriett Skeffington, "as heir general of the body" of Sir John Clotworthy. The Viscountess espoused, in 1810, the Right Hon. and Hon. Thomas Henry Foster (now Skeffington), only son of the Right Hon. John Foster, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons of Ireland, by Margaretta, in her own right Viscountess Ferrard, Baroness Oriel. The future descent of this Viscounty of Massereene will be similar to a Barony in fee, viz. the male issue of the elder son inheriting the honour in preference to the younger son. Should her Ladyship be elevated, (as is reported) to the dignity of Countess of Massereene, the limitation should in propriety be to the heirs succeeding to the Viscounty under Sir John Clotworthy's patent; for if created a Countess with remainder in the usual way to male issue, at some future period the honours may be separated, her grand daughter (through her elder son) succeeding to the Viscounty of Massereene, and her younger son as Earl of Massereene; which awkwardness would be avoided by a limitation of the new honour to the heirs succeeding under the ancient patent.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, JAN. 25.

The House met at four o'clock, and several peers, among whom were the Marquisses of Anglesea, Winchester, Lords Beauchamp, Roden, Chare, &c. took the oaths and their seats.

BANK RESTRICTION—COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

Earl of Liverpool wished, before their Lordships should proceed to the order of the day, to advert to an observation which he had made on Thursday last, in answer to what had fallen from the Noble Marquis opposite, on the subject of the resumption of cash-payments by the Bank. In consequence of a communication received from a body of gentlemen, whom it was to be expected Government would consult on the affairs of the Bank, he had been induced to change the manner in which he had proposed to bring forward this measure. It was the wish of the body to which he alluded, that any renewal of the restriction should be proceeded by an investigation into the situation of the Bank. He should therefore on to-morrow se'night move the appointment of a committee to inquire into the state of the Bank.

PRISONS.

The Marquis of Lansdowne had, towards the end of last session moved for papers relative to the state of the prisons of the country. As soon as these papers should be laid on the table, he would

move the appointment of a committee to take them into consideration; and he would also move, that all the acts relative to the management of prisons be referred to the same committee.

Lord Sidmouth reminded the Noble Marquis, that the information he had moved for at the close of the last session comprehended the state of the prisons for the year 1818. Every effort had been made to complete the accounts and the greater part were already prepared, but the whole could not be finished before the end of the ensuing month. It had long been his auxious wish to see the state of the prisons fully investigated; and under that impression, it was his intention, had he not been anticipated, to move that the documents which were in the course of preparation should, when on the table, be referred to a committee.

The Marquis Lansdowne was far from wishing to anticipate the Noble Secretary of State. If his Majesty's ministers were desirous of taking up the subject, he should not stand in their way.

CUSTODY OF THE KING'S PERSON.

The Earl of Liverpool having moved the order of the day, and the reading of that part of the speech of the Lords Commissioners which relates to the death of the Queen, and the care of his Majesty's person, proceeded to address the House on the subject of which he had given notice. The death of the Queen—that calamitous event, which their Lordships and the nation had deplored, and for which he had recently called upon their Lordships to offer their condolence to the Prince Regent—now imposed upon him the duty of proposing a measure relative to the trust of the King's sacred person. When, about eight years ago, their Lordships were called upon to consider this question, they had judged it right that the custody of his Majesty's person should be vested in the hands of one individual, and that that individual should not be the person who was placed at the head of the Government. He thought then, and remained still of the same opinion, that their Lordships had come to a very judicious decision. Their Lordships then resolved to commit the custody of the King's person to that individual to whom, from connexion, character, and rank, it was most proper the sacred trust should be consigned. In consequence of the lamented decease of her Majesty; their Lordships had now to consider of the best means of supplying her place with respect to this important trust. He believed he should anticipate their Lordships' wishes by proposing his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The trust he should propose would, as it had hitherto been, be undivided; but undoubtedly, as in the case of the Queen, subject to the advice of a council. With these observations he should offer the bill to their Lordships for a first reading. It was confined to the object he had stated, and the re-appointment of the Council which acted under the former. Blanks would be left for this purpose, which he would propose to fill up with the same names; but it would be necessary to supply the place of one Member of the Council by a new appointment, in consequence of the death of his Noble and Learned Friend the late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. After the first reading, he would propose, that the Bill should be printed.

The Bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be printed; and the *Earl of Liverpool* gave notice, that if the printed copies should be on the table to-morrow, he should then move the 2d reading.

Lod Sidmouth laid on the table a copy of the commission appointed to consider of the means of preventing the forgery of Bank notes.

The Earl of Lauderdale moved for a great variety of accounts relative to the circulation of Bank-notes, the account of the national debt funded and unfunded, and the state of different branches of the revenue.

The papers were ordered, and the House adjourned.

HHOSE OF COMMONS, Monday, January 25.

A Petition was presented against the return for the Borough of Evesham; also against the return for the town and county of Nottingham; also against those for the borough of Barnstaple, and the borough of Beverley, in Yorkshire.

The Sheriffs of London appeared at the bar, and presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London, praying the House to take into consideration the state of the law respecting the punishment of offenders.

Mr. Alderman Wood moved, that this petition should lie on the table. He was sure the subject to which it refered must appear to the House to be of the highest importance. [Hear, hear.] Many learned men had during the last 50 years contended, that our criminal code was unnecessarily severe, and that imprisonment and hard labour might in many cases be properly substituted for the punishment of death. There was was no Hon. Member who heard him, whose own experience must not have convinced him, that crimes were at the same time increasing in every part of the country. In Newgate, it was still the custom, altough less frequent, for 40 or 50 of the prisoners to hold mock trials, and form their own judgement of who amongst them were likely to suffer death. He had visited Newgate the day before, and had seen 40 persons under sentence of death, not one of whom had any apprehensions of being executed. The calculation was, he believed, that not more than one in 13 suffered. There was seldom any preparation for death, or even any fear that it would be inflicted, till the warrant for execution was actually received. He was happy to understand that an Hon. and Learned Gentleman intended to move for a committee on the subject. He had examined various prisons on the Continent, and had met with several hundreds confined to hard labour for different periods, according to their offences, not one of whom returned to evil pracrices after his liberation. With these few remarks he moved, that the petition now presented do lie upon the table.

Mr. Alderman Waithman seconded the motion. It appeared, that crimes had increased to an alarming degree within the last ten years. The number of prisoners was nearly quadrupled, having risen from 4000 to 14,000. He could state, from his own information, that of the persons brought before the Magistrates in London, a much larger number escaped with impunity than formerly, from the difficulty of sending them to prisons already crowded, and of bringing them ultimately to justice under the present severity of the penal code. He held a paper in his hand, by which it appeared, that 600 of the persons confined in Newgate during the last ysar were under 21 years of age; and as, far as the account could be made out correctly by the Keeper, the total of those acquitted and convicted under that age amounted to about 1000. He concluded by expressing a hope, that the importance of this subject would draw the attention not only of the House, but of his Majesty's Government, with the view of providing some remedy for this alarming & increasing evil. [Hear.]

Mr. B. Bathurst said that notice had been given of his Noble Friend's intention to bring forward a proposition relative to the police of the kingdom, and to the state and discipline of its prisons. This might therefore, furnish a proper opportunity for introducing some motion relative to the operation of the criminal Law.

The petition was then ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

EAST INDIES.

Mr. Hume gave notice of his intention to bring forward a motion on the 4th of March next, on the subject of the administration of justice in the East Indies. He requested also to know, whether it was intended, when the papers respecting the war in India should be laid on the table, to communicate any information respecting the conduct of Sir Thomas Hislop in hanging the governor of a fort which had surrendedered to the British arms.

Mr. Canning observed, that it was intended to lay before the House all the information which Government possessed with regard to the proceedings in India, connected with the recent hostilities in that quarter.

CONVICT SHIPS.

Mr. Bennet said he held in his hand a petition from Dr. O'Halloran, complaining of cruelty in the treatment which he had experienced during his imprisonment, and more particnlarly of his sufferings on board the transport in which he had been placed in order to be conveyed to New South Wales. The Hon. Member said the public expected that some reason should be given for the infliction of a punishment so disproportionate to the offence of which this unfortunate man had been convicted. According to the representations of this petition, he had been removed from prison and put on board the Baring transport in a fit of severe sickness. He was taken into a small cabin, and left without nourishment and assistance for 12 hours, when a small supply of food was brought to him. He was afterwards thrown, with 19 others, into a sort of hold or dungeon, which he (Mr. Bennet) had measured, and wihch was exactly twelve feet square. [Hear, hear.] The cribs were six feet and a half wide by five feet and a half in length, and in each of these were six human beings stowed, for the purpose of taking their rest. The consequence was, that the most disgusting scenes took place, and an abominable vice was a took frequent occurrence. Dr. O'Halloran had himself been a witness, and had tendered his evidence on the subject. He understood Mr. Capper had been sent down to inquire into the truth, and he must have seen that the statement was true. He himself had gone down also; he had beheld from 200 to 300 human beings stowed into these cribs. Loathsome filth and disease were presented on every side. These miserable beings told him, that after they first sailed (for the ship had put back), a stream of filth, proceeding from sea sickness, was constantly pouring down from the uppermost on those who were stowed below. If the regulations adopted on board of ships employed in the slave trade were compared to those of the white slave ship [hear, hear]. the former would be found decidedly the more humane. In slave ships, a space of a foot and a half was allotted to each negro; but only one foot was allowed to the white slave. The ship Sally, which sailed last year with 200 convicts, lost 40 of them before she arrived at the place of her destination. When the penalties of the law were inflicted, it was desirable that the sufferer should experience every alleviation of his misery which humanity could dictate.

Mr. B. Bathurst did not censure the Hon. Gent. for the zeal which he manifested in visiting prisons [hear, hear]; but he regretted, that in these visits the Hon. Gent. lent himself to the reports of persons who were unworthy of credit. It was said that this case had excited astonishment through all the kingdom; but if the Hon. Gent. had inquired into the character and conduct of Dr. O'Halloran, he would have fonnd that he was not a fit object of royal mercy. Dr. O'Halloran had children and relatives who filled respectable situations, and on their account it was thought prudent not to enter into minute inquiries. Did not the Hon. Gent. know, if proof had been brought of the forgery of the frank, other forgeries might have been brought to light? for the forged frank contained forged recommendations in favour of himself to the person to whom the letter was addressed? He affirmed, therefore, that there was no reason for the advisers of the Crown to recommend this man to mermy, and that he suffered justly for his crime. He next. adverted to the other subject of which the Hon. Gent. complained. In order to obtain correct information, the Noble Lord had sent down the person who was intrusted with the superintendence of the hulks, and who deserved the high character which he possessed. This person had reported that it was impossible the circumstance represented by Dr. O'Halloran could ever have occured. The object of Dr. O'Halloran and of the Hon. Gent. seemed to be, to prevent that man from undergoing the sentence of the law. He had stated that his health was bad, but it appeared that this was not the case. [Hear, hear.] The master of the vessel, he knew, had been instructed to treat him with all possible lenity and attention; and the ship was fitted up as well as ships of that description ever are. [Hear, hear.]

The Hon. Mr. Clive assured the House that great care had been taken by the Navy Board to provide for the safety and comfort of the criminal convicts. Of one ship which sailed from this country last year with 300 convicts, only two posons were sick during the whole voyage; and in another instance only three out of 150 had been sick. He believed that the average number of deaths did not exceed 6 out of 100.

Sir J. Mackintosh was sorry to learn, from the proceedings which had taken place this evening, that the revision of the penal code was to be considered as subordinate to the inquiry respecting the state of prisons.

Mr. F. Robinson thought the snbject was brought before the House in a manner extremely inconvenient and very unlikely to lead to any useful effect. He did not see why it should not, if the committee to be moved for by his Noble Friend should be appointed, come before that committee as a matter of course.

Mr. Bennet explained. He had never entered into the question of transportation; he had merely alluded to the way in which the convicts were crowded, for the purpose of transportation. He did not stand up for the character of Dr. O'Halloran, yet he would again say, that he, and others confined with him, were treated with the most inhuman barbarity. This he repeated, notwithstanding the sneers which persons on the other side threw out against him, notwithstanding the sneers of a Government who never lent assistance to mend bad systems, or to purge abuses [hear, hear;] who on the contrary, exerted all their power and influence, to retard and frustrate every attempt to apply a remedy, [loud cheers,] and who, he believed on his conscience, had resolved to take up the subject of prison discipline for the special purpose of defeating the object of his Hon. Friend. [Great and continued checring.] He had said so much, rather beyond the question, as he could not receive a blow without feeling resentment. The fact which he was anxious to impress upon the House was, that near 300 convicts were cooped in cribs, each having the space of 6 feet long, and 1 foot 1 inch wide. Notwithstanding that they were guilty, he could not help feeling for those miserable wertches. [Hear hear.]

Mr. B. Bathurst explained. The Hon. Gent. had given credit to Mr. Capper

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or the best management of the hulks. To Mr. Capper that department had been intrusted by the Noble secretary. When the agent was therefore entitled to credit, was there no credit due to the head of the department? Had the agent been guilty of neglect, would not the Noble Secretary have received all the blame?

Mr. Brougham asked if the fact really were so, that each convict had only 1 foot 1 inch in width to lie on?

Mr. B. Bathurst said he should be happy to answer the Hon. Gent. if he could.

Sir J. Cotterell said, that if the dimensions described of those cribs were true, the fact was most scandalous. [Hear.]

The petition was than read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Bennet said, he had no intention of interfering with the Noble Lord, but that he held it to be quite impossible for one committee to inquire into all the subjects and documents connected with prison discipline and the state of the hulks; he should therefore, in a week or two move for a committee on this subject.

BANK RESTRICTION.

The Chancellor of the Exchquer said, it had been his intention to have at an early period brought before the House a proposition for continuing the Bank Restriction for a longer time. In consequence, however, of a communication he had had with the committee of Bank Directors, he thought that inquiry should precede any definite measure for extending the period of restriction. He should, therefore, upon the Right Hon. Gent.'s bringing forward his motion, move for a committee of secrecy, to inquire into the necessity of the measure.

Mr. Tierney said, that he would certainly persevere and bring forward his motion, notwithstanding the change of course announced by the Right Hon. Gent. The course now proposed was all a trick; it had been extorted from a weak administration by those who felt themselves [illegible]

Lord A. Hamilton gave notice that he should to-morrow fortnight, bring forward a bill to regulate the Royal Burghs in Scotland.—Adjourned.

CITY PETITION.

Presented last night to the House of Commons

The humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and commons of the City of London in common Council assembled,

Showeth,—That your Petitioners are greatly interested in the Police both for the city of London, and for the country of Middlesex, where his Majesty's commissions for the trial of offenders issue yearly, and eight sessions at the least are held every year; and they are impressed with the conviction, that their representations upon the present state of the Criminal Law, and its effects on public morals, will be deemed worthy the consideration of your Honourable House.

That upwards of 200 crimes very different in their degree of enormity are equally subject to the punishment of death, which is enacted not only for the most atrocious offences, for burglary, for rape, for murder, and for treason, but for many offences unattended with any cruelty or violence, for various minor crimes, and even for stealing privately to the amount of 5s. in a shop.

That from the returns on the table of your honorable House, it appears that crimes for some years have been rapidly increasing, both in number and malignity, to the injury of the rising generation and the debasement of the national character.

That there were committed for trial in Middlesex in the years.

1812 . . 1,563	1814 . . 1,646	1816 . . 2,226
1813 . . 1,707	1815 . . 2,005	1817 . . 2,686

The capital convictions in Middlesex were in the years

1812 . . 132	1814 . . 158	1816 . . 227
1813 . . 138	1815 . . 139	1817 . . 203

There were executed in Middlesex in the years

1812 . . 19	1814 . . 31	1816 . . 29
1814 . . 17	1815 . . 11	1817 . . 16

There were committed for trial in the different goals in England and Wales, in the years

1805 . . 4,605	1814 . . 6,390	1816 . . 9,011
1812 . . 6,576	1815 . . 7,818	1817 . . 13,212
1813 . . 7,164		

There were confined in Newgate only of Boys of 17 years and under, in the years.

1813 . . 123	1816 . . 247	1817 . . 339

That without the interference of your Hon. House, in adapting the state of the Criminal Law to the state of the moral and religious sentiments of the nation, the encrease of crimes must be progressive, because, strong as are the obligations upon all good subject to assist the administration of justices, they are overpowered by tenderness for life—a tenderness which, originating in the mild precepts of our reigion, is advancing and will continue to advance as these doctrines become more deeply inculcated into the minds of the community.

That many injured persons have refused to prosecute, because they cannot perform a duty which is repugnant to their natures, by being instrumental in the infliction of severity contrary to their ideas of adequate retribution; and by snch impunity young offenders, instead of being checked in their first departure from virtue, are suffered to advance from small offences to crimes of great atrocity.

That some jurymen submit to fines rather than act as arbiters of life and death in cases where they think the punishment of death ought not to be inflicted.

That some jury men are deterred from a strict discharge of their duty, and acquit guilt or mitigate the offence so as not to subject the offender to the punishment of death; and thus assume a discretion never intended to be vested in juries, and relax the sanctity of a judicial oath, upon which the integrity of the trial by jury much depends.

That this determination by juries to oppose the severe enactments of our laws is of daily occurrence.

That amongst other instances, a jury, rather than be instrumental in inflicting the punishment of death for larceny to the amount of 40s. from a dwelling, found a 10l. note to be worth only 39s.

That another jury, influenced by the same motives, found two bills of exchange, value of 10l. each and eight Bank-notes, value of 10l. each, worth the same sum of 30s.

That your petitioners cannot omit to urge upon your Honourable House, that even this disinclination to enforce the law is not confined to the injured parties, and to juries, but extends to the learned judges, who, impressed with a similar feeling, have exercised their ingenuity in discovering means by which the real value of the property stolen should not be found by the jury; and where convictions have taken place, constantly recommend a great part of the convicts to the royal mercy; and his Majesty's advisers, influenced by the same anxiety to preserve human life, readily apply and easily obtain from the throne a remission of the sentence.

That your petitioners do not apply to your Hon. House with any feeling but of gratitude and respect, at the administration of the law by the learned judges, or at this exercise of the royal prerogative by causing law and justice in mercy to be executed in every judgment, but they are impelled to submit to your consideration the state of the law itself which produces evasions dangerous to the community, and which must continue to produce them, as they depend not upon the sentiments of any individual, but upon certain and general principles of our nature, upon the advanced state of civilization in the country, and upon the diffusion of Christianity, by which we are daily taught to love each other as brethren, and to desire not the death of a sinner, but rather that he should turn from his wickedness and live.

Your petitioners, therefore humbly pray, that your Honourable House will take the premises into your most serious consideration, and adopt such measures as the importance of the subject requires, and as the wisdom of your Honourable House may think meet.

VARIETIES.

A DANDY STRIPPED.—On Monday night, about ten o'clock, a flashy fellow of the Dandy species entered the Pavilton tavern, near the Olympic theatre had some liquor, and immediately after went out. Mr. Izard, the master of the tavern, suspected his character from his foppish appearance, and, observing him going out of the house, thought it might not be his intention to return, and following him, saw him set off at full speed. He was able, however, to overtake and bring him back; he demanded payment for the refreshment he had taken, and the Dandy replied, 'Pon my honor, my dear fellow, I have left my purse at home.' Mr. Izard took his (*a la Fiancais*) hat, and the Dandy said he should die on the road home if he had not his *chapeau*. A gentleman told him to leave his waistcoat, for his stays and padding would prevent him from taking cold. He accordingly took off his waistcoat, and gave it into the hands of Mr. Izard. He then put on his coat, buttoned it up to the throat, and walked out nearly as dandified as when he entered. On searching the waistcoat pocket, Mr. I. found an artificial mustachio, and a tavern-keeper's bill for board and lodging unpaid.

A STAPE DELINQUENT.—A Sunday paper says—'A young gentleman well known in the literary world, who by means of family connexions, got a lucrative situation in one of the Islands formerly belonging to France, has squandered away about 70,000*l* of the public money,.. He has been arrested by Government, and is now on his passage to England. Ministers have consulted the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, intending to prosecute him criminally; but they are of opinion that he can only be detained as a State Debtor. Mesirs. Brougham and Bennett intend to bring the business before Parliament.'

A FACT.—On Sunday last the clerk of a parish in Gloucestershire had to announce, that on such a day the incumbent would be ready to receive the tythes of the said parish; and all persons then neglecting to pay their several *commutations* would forthwith be *exchequered*; but honest Amen held out a still more threatening menance—'that if they neglected their *competitions* they would all forthwith be *executed*.'

REPORT COURTEOUS.—Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, when a certain bill was brought into the House of Lords, said among other things,' that he prophesied last winter this bill would be attempted in the present session; and he was sorry to find that he had proved a true prophet.' My Lord Coningsby, who spoke after the Bishop, and always spoke in a passion, desired the House to remark,' that one of the Right Reverends had set himself forth as a prophet; but, for his part, he did not know what prophet to liken him to, unless that furious prophet Balaam, who was reproved by his own ass.' The Bishop, in a reply, with great wit and calmness; exposed this rude attack, concluding thus:—' Since the Noble Lord hath discovered in our manners such a similitude, I am well content to be compared to the prophet Balaam; but, my Lords, I am at a loss how to make out the other part of the parallel: I am sure that I have been reproved by nobody but his Lordship.'

Advertisement from the '*Kentucky Reporter*:'—

'TAKE NOTICE,

And beware of the swindler Jesse Dougherty, who married me in November last, and sometime after marriage informed me that he had another wife alive, and before I recovered, the villain left me, and took one of my best horses—one of my neighbours was so good as to follow him, and bring him back. The said Dougherty is about forty years of age, five feet ten inches high, round shouldered, thick lips, complexion and hair dark, grey eyes, remarkably ugly and ill-natured, and very fond of ardent spirsts, and by profession a notorious liar. This is therefore to warn all widows to beware of the swindler, as all he wants is their property, and they may go to the devil for him after he gets that.——The said Dougherty has a number of wives living, perhaps eight or ten (the number not positively known), and will, no doubt, if, he can get them, have eight or ten more. I believe that is the way he makes his living.—Mary Dodd, Levingston County, Kentucky, Sept. 5, 1817.'—*Fearons Sketches.*

The Duke of Devonshire having received a pressing invitation from the Emperor of Rossia, to meet his mother, the Dowager Empress, at the Court of the King of the Netherlands, he embarked on Wednesday from Dover for Calais.

Another Caraboo.—The female whom we mentioned in our paper of the 31st ultimo, as having excited so much commiseration by her simpering tale about her dear papa slain at Waterloo, and her surgeon brother in the army, with the novel adventure of a boarding-school and a gallant colonel, turns out to be neither more nor less than the offspring of a master of the horse, vulgarly yclept an ostler, at an inn in Tiverton; and although young in years, already old and hackneyed in the bye ways of vice. She is but too well known at Exeter, having been *brought up to the bar* there more than once, for manners very unsuitable to a boarding-school Miss. It now appears ludicrous enough to have witnessed the moving scene occasioned by her mincing step and downcast look, although a sly glance from her roguish eye, under a pretty straw bonnet, *a la bergere*, would, like the sun through a shower, flash a spark of the sinner through her tears, and electrify even the ice-bergs of frozen virtue who were drinking up her tale. All this now appears very ridiculous; at the same time it is melancholy to reflect, that our finest sensibilities should be abused by so young an hypocrite; for it was who should be first to write to her mamma—who to the boarding-school: I'll write this very night, says one—I will, says another—I know a Scotch family who will write, said a third—and I know a Glasgow magistrate, says a brave, rough, honest-hearted son of Neptune, and shall tip him a stave before piping to dinner, and he actually belayed his roast-beef for the purpose. Seldom has so much interest been excited—the gray goose quill winged the story far and near: Scandal herself wiped her rheumy eye, whilst sipping her tea—trounce the schoolmistress! hang the colonel!—dear unfortunate!—Misses take warning! All, all hoaxed—Caraboo'd—shockingly Caraboo'd. Yet how much to be lamented; for as their feelings did them honour, so we fear that such an instance of early depravity and deceit is apt to sear the heart, and dry up the moistened cheek of sympathy, when objects more worthy present themselves hereafter.

Plymouth Paper.

PRICE CURRENT.

		Rs. Q. R.
Cotton Ahmood,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt.	230 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		260 0 00
Ditto Bownaghur,		195 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,	New.	225 0 00
Ditto Limree Wudwan,		196 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		235 0 00
Ditto Kutch,		190 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		215 0 00
Mangrole and Pore,		186 0 00
Bengal Rice 1 sort,	per Bag	10 0 00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	8 0 00
Ditto Moongey,	do. do.	6 0 00
Sugar Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	26 0 00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per Maund of 41¼ seers 1 sort,	7 0 00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat Maund of 41 seers	6 1 00
Ditto 2 sort,		6 0 00
Sugar Candy Chinchu,	per Surat Maund of 43¼ seers	10 2 00
Ditto do. Canton.	do. do.	14 0 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	9 0 00
Raw Silk Nankeen,	per pucka seer	17 2 00
Raw Silk Canton, 1st,	15 seers to a B'bay Maund	17 0 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	16 2 00
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	16 0 00
Salt petre,	Per Bag	18 0 00
Gunnees,	Per 100	22 0 00
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 40 seers or 37¼ lb.	20 0 00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto Ditto	40 0 00
Ghee Caranchy,	per Bombay Maund	7 2 00
Wheat Jambooser,	per Cy. of 8 Parah	28 0 00
Wheat Surat,		39 0 00
Gram Surat, new.	per ditto do.	19 0 00
Paddy,	per ditto Moora	30 0 00
Cocoanut Oil,	per B'bay Maund	3 1 00
Jengely do.	per do.	3 3 00
Pepper Tellichery,	per Cy. of 4 Robins	135 0 00
Bhatcole,	ditto	144 0 00
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maunds	150 0 00
Ginger Bengal,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds or 821 lbs.	65 0 00
—— Malabar	per Bombay Candy of 22 Mds. or 616lbs.	53 0 00
Turmeric Bengal,	per Surat Candy,	40 0 00
Hemp Concan,	per Bombay Candy,	115 0 00
Ghanty,	per Ditto	105 0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy,	80 0 00
Cardamums 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 42 seers	70 0 00
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	at 40 to 50 pieces to a Cy. of 21 Mds. or 588 lb	180 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do. do.	150 0 00
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	120 0 00
Beetlenut white Malay,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds	60 0 00
—— Malabar,	Bombay Candy,	58 0 00
Coir Laccadavie,	Cy. of 2[illegible]	52 0 00
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins	50 0 00
Dammer Malacca Raw	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds	40 0 00
Ditto boiled,		55 0 00
Sago,	per Maund	2 0 00
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund	39 0 00
Vermillion,	per Bundle	1 1 75
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42 seers	28 0 00
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	11 2 00
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund	11 2 00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.	50 0 00
Nutmegs,	per pound	2 1 00
Mace,	per pound	3 2 00
Cassia,	do. do.	0 2 25
Cloves, 1 sort,	per S. Maund	68 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	55 0 00
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	20 0 00
Ditto Java,	ditto	none
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto	none
Almonds,	per do. do.	4 0 00
Kismises	do. do. do.	4 2 00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12 0 00
Brimstone,	per 22 Surat Mds. or 1 Candy	75 0 00
Cochineal,	per pound	17 0 00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.	40 0 00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy	55 0 00
Ditto English,	ditto	40 0 00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	4[illegible] 0 00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.	11 0 00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.	14 0 00
Pig lead,	per do.	9 2 00
Copper, Sheathing,	per Surat Maund	22 0 00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	22 2 00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	60 0 00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto	42 0 00
Tar,	per Barrel	30 0 00
Tin Plates,	per chest	19 0 00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	11 0 00
White lead,	per do.	14 0 00
Braudy,	per Gallon	1 0 00
Gin,	per large case	30 0 00
Arrack Columbo,	per Gallon	1 2 00
In Bond,		
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	212 0 00
German Crowns,	per 100	212 0 00
Venetians,	per 100	480 0 00
Gubbas,	per 100	478 1 00

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Freight to England, nominal 6 £. per Ton.

Loose Freight 5 £.

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Marine stores when purchased seperately 15 per Cent advance

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